

ENNUI. For The Tribune.

BY ERIKIA H. COOKE.

Thou god, or goddess, of the listless feature,  
Skilled only in the weary art to bore!  
Thy name was coined in sunny France, thy nature  
Pervades each human heart the wide world o'er:  
But, for the gender, let no critic wary  
Impugn the Muse—she keeps no dictionary.  
I fancy thou'rt a goddess, for thy beauty  
Is languid in its statue like repose;  
And thine the feminine but thankless duty  
To sigh regret o'er many a withering rose.  
Fold thy soft hands, and breathe thy weak  
complaining  
From faded lips, no hopeful utterance deign—  
Too oft the gentle bride her features sunny  
Turns toward the subject of her queenly power,  
Whom four short weeks have sufficed with honey,  
As Adam tired of Eden's rose bowyer,  
And whispers, "Let the firm of self and thee  
Receive an added partner—Ennu!"

The man whose hoarded wealth has given him  
leisure,  
And the loved right to do no earthly good,  
Steers his light bark to where the syren Pleasure  
Lures with soft music o'er the summer flood,  
Till, on life's sea becalmed, thy fingers leaden  
Close o'er his heart and all its pulses deaden.

The stagnant pool, whose green and slumbering  
Are only by unseemly reptiles stirred, [waters  
Symbols the life of all thy sons and daughters  
Whose helpless croakings every ear hath heard;  
And few the faithful hearts and spirits daring  
That never shrink beneath thy touch un-  
sparring.

Thy votaries leave their weakest draught untasted,  
Their finest gold grows dim with gathering rust,  
And half the vigor of their years is wasted  
By yielding prematurely due to dust.

But ah! what shadow falls across my door?  
Thine, monster, thine! I yield, and write  
no more.

Wendell, Mass. Saturday, Jan. 18.

For The Tribune.

The Duties of the United States toward the  
American Republics—Adams and Clay.

The Tribune of the 11th inst. gave expression  
to the well-established public sentiment of the  
United States, when it said that the United States  
being "by position and sympathy the natural ally  
of the younger Republics of this continent, it be-  
comes this country to manifest a cordial interest  
in their welfare, and an earnest desire to  
serve them to the extent of her power. The  
present crisis manifestly calls for a revival of  
that policy inaugurated in 1823-27, by Messrs.  
Adams and Clay, and so unworthily, virulently  
assailed by the opposition of that day."

There are passages in the article in *The Tri-  
bune* equally grateful to the sound American sen-  
timent of the country, to which I propose to refer  
fully in another connection. My present object  
is to show the nature of that glorious policy in-  
augurated by Messrs. Adams and Clay, and to  
this end I shall quote their own language, from  
the public documents and speeches of that period.  
The people at large cannot keep this policy too  
steadily in view, nor be too rigid in requiring  
exact conformity to it on the part of the American  
Government. The following passages, presenting  
an outline of this policy, need no comment:

Extract from the Instructions of JOHN QUINCY  
ADAMS to Mr. ANDERSON, appointed Minister  
to Colombia, Dec. 17, 1823.  
"We have constantly favored the standard of  
independence in America. . . . Disinterested-  
ness must be its own reward; but in the estab-  
lishment of our future political and commercial  
relations with the new Republics of America, it  
will be necessary to recur often to the principles  
in which they originated; they will serve to mark  
the boundaries of the rights which we may justly  
claim in our future relations with them, and to  
counteract the efforts which, it cannot be doubted,  
European negotiations will continue to make in  
the furtherance of their monopolistic and monop-  
olizing contemplations."

To promote these  
events (the security of their independence, and  
the permanence of civil and religious freedom) by  
all the moral influence which we can exercise,  
whether of example, of friendly counsel and per-  
suasion, is among the duties which devolve upon  
us, in the formation of our future relations with  
our Southern neighbors. . . . It is highly im-  
portant that the first foundations of the permanent  
future intercourse between the two countries  
should be laid in principles benevolent and liberal  
in themselves, consistent with the spirit of our in-  
stitutions, and consistent with the duties of uni-  
versal philanthropy. . . . The emancipation of  
the South American Continent opens to the whole  
race of man prospects of futurity, in which this  
Union will be called, in the discharge of its duties  
to posterity, to take a conspicuous and leading  
part. It involves all that is precious in hope, and  
all that is desirable in existence, to the countless  
millions of our fellow creatures, which, in the pro-  
gressive revolution of time, this hemisphere is  
destined to rear and maintain.

"That the fabric of our social connections with  
our Southern neighbors may rise, in the lapse of  
years, with a grandeur and harmony of propor-  
tions corresponding with the magnificence of the  
means placed by Providence in our power, and in  
which our descendants, its foundations must be  
laid in principles of politics and morals new and  
distasteful to the thrones and dominions of the  
elder world, but coextensive with the surface of  
the globe, and lasting as the changes of time."

Such were the principles which President Ad-  
ams, in a message to Congress (March 15, 1823) on  
the subject of the Panama Mission, expressly de-  
clared it was his intention to further and carry  
into effect, in accepting the proposition for that  
Convention of Republican States. "That Con-  
gress," he said, "sprang from the urgent, im-  
mediate, and momentous common interests of great  
communities struggling for independence, and, as  
it were, quickening into life."

Extracts from President ADAMS'S Message to Con-  
gress on the subject of the Panama Mission.  
"The late President of the United States, in his  
Message to Congress of the 2d of December, 1823,  
while announcing the negotiation then pending  
with Russia, relating to the north west coast of  
this continent, observed that the occasion of the  
discussions to which that incident had given rise,  
which had been taken for granted as a principle  
which the rights and interests of the United States  
were involved, that the American continents, by  
the free and independent condition which they  
had assumed and maintained, were therefore  
not to be considered as subjects for future coloni-  
zation by any European power. The principle  
had first been assumed in that negotiation with  
Russia. It rested upon a course of reasoning  
equally simple and conclusive. With the excep-  
tion of the existing European colonies, which it  
was in no wise intended to disturb, the two  
continents consisted of several sovereign and in-  
dependent nations, whose territories covered its  
whole surface. By this their independent condi-  
tion, the United States enjoyed the right of com-  
mercial intercourse with every part of their pos-  
sessions. To attempt the establishment of a colony  
in those possessions would be to usurp, to the  
exclusion of others, a commercial intercourse  
which was the common possession of all. It could  
not be done without encroaching upon the exist-  
ing rights of the United States. The Government  
of Russia has never disputed those positions nor  
manifested the slightest dissatisfaction at their  
having been taken. Most of the new American  
Republics have declared their entire assent to  
them, and they now propose, among the subjects  
of consideration at Panama, to take into consid-  
eration the means of making effectual the asser-  
tion of that principle, as well as to remove every  
interference from abroad with the domestic con-  
cerns of the American Government."

The same Message refers to the advice given by  
Washington as a rule for our Government in con-  
ducting its foreign affairs, and continues:

"While adhering faithfully to the spirit of that  
administration, I cannot overlook the reflection,  
that the council of Washington in that instance

was found upon the circumstances in which  
our country and the world around us were  
situated at the time it was given. That the  
reasons assigned by him for his advice were  
of a sort of primary interest, that Europe  
had no had none or a very remote relation  
to which to us had been engaged in frequent con-  
versations, the causes of which were essentially  
foreign to our concerns. That our detached and  
isolated situation enabled us to pursue a different  
course. That by our union and rapid growth, with  
an efficient Government, the period was not far  
distant when we might defy military injury from  
external annoyance; when we might take such  
attitude as should cause our neutrality to be  
respected; and, with reference to belligerent na-  
tions, might choose peace or war, as our interests  
guided by justice, should counsel."

Among the articles of agreement fixed upon at  
Panama, was one (see letter of Mr. Salazar to  
Mr. Clay) for the common defense of the Ameri-  
can Republics on substantially the basis laid  
down by Mr. Adams. This Mission and its ob-  
jects, it is well known, were defended and sup-  
ported by Mr. Clay with all his power and elo-  
quence.

Extract from Mr. CLAY'S Letter of Instructions  
to Messrs. POINSETT and SERGEANT, Delegates  
from the United States to the Panama Con-  
gress.

"From the north-eastern limits of the United  
States in North America, to Cape Horn in South  
America, on the Atlantic Ocean, with one or two  
inconsiderable exceptions, and from the same  
Cape to the first degree of north latitude in North  
America, on the Pacific Ocean, without any excep-  
tion, the whole coast and countries belong to  
sovereign resident American powers. There is,  
therefore, no claim within the prescribed limits,  
in which a new European colony could now be in-  
troduced without violating the territorial rights of  
some American State. An attempt to acquire  
such a colony, and to establish a permanent  
sovereign rights for any European power, must  
be regarded as an inadmissible encroachment."

This was in accordance with the sentiments  
early put forward by this distinguished American.  
In 1818, at whatever hazard, he urged the recog-  
nition of the independence of the Spanish Ameri-  
can Colonies. In one of his speeches he said:

"In the establishment of the independence of  
South America, the United States have the deepest  
interest. I have no hesitation in asserting  
my firm belief that there is no question in the  
foreign policy of this Government which has ever  
arisen, or which I can conceive as ever occurring,  
in the decision of which we have had, or can have,  
so much at stake. This interest concerns our  
politics, our commerce, our navigation."

In another number I shall show, from docu-  
mentary evidence, what has thus far been done to carry  
these principles into practical effect, and what re-  
mains yet to be done to the fulfillment of the obli-  
gations which we owe to our sister American Repub-  
lics.

PANAMA.

#### The Atlantic Steamers.

To the Editors of *The Tribune*:  
As you have so liberally appropriated your  
columns to the publication of a long article over  
the signature of Filopanti, professing to be a highly  
scientific and mathematical exposition of the Col-  
lins and Cunard steamers, which article commencing  
in error and ending in wrong conclusions, is  
well calculated to deceive many of your patrons  
on a subject they feel a deep and national interest  
in, will you please to give place to the following  
simple facts?

First, I will give you the dimensions of each  
steamer, and then show that instead of the Atlan-  
tic and Pacific having 3,000 nominal horse-power,  
and the Asia only 800; that the Asia with less  
tonnage, and less displacement, has actually got  
the greatest engines.

Atlantic. Pacific. Baltic. Asia.  
Length on deck..... 255 feet 231 feet 227 feet 200 feet  
Breadth of beam..... 45 43 45 44  
Tonnage (displacement)..... 2,771 2,696 2,718 2,672  
Load draught..... 23 23 23 23  
Diameter of cylinders..... 35 inch 35 inch 35 inch 36 inch  
Length of stroke..... 9 feet 9 feet 9 feet 9 feet  
Nominal horse power..... 300 300 323 316  
(both engines)  
Diameter of wheels..... 25 26 26 26  
Length of buckets..... 12 12 12 12

The term nominal horse power has become a  
mere conventional unit for expressing a certain  
size of cylinder without reference to the power  
exerted, and the actual horse power exerted by  
either the American or English engines greatly  
exceeds the nominal. This is owing to the in-  
creased pressure of steam which has been adopted  
in both countries since the rules for calculating  
nominal horse power were established by Watt.

The English designate the size of their cylin-  
ders by "horse power," the Americans by "diameter  
of cylinder and length of stroke." As will be  
seen by the table above, the Atlantic has cylinders  
one inch larger in diameter than the Atlantic  
or Pacific, and same length of stroke. Es-  
timating the nominal horse power of each by rules  
established in the English practice, and we have  
for the Asia 816 horse power, for the Atlantic and  
Pacific 800 horse power.

In order that your readers may figure for them-  
selves, I give both rules.  
First: The square of the diameter of cylinder  
in inches, multiplied by the cube root of the length  
of stroke in feet, and divided by 4, will give the  
nominal horse power, thus:

$$D^2 \times \sqrt[3]{S} = \text{nominal horse power,}$$
  
a being the diameter of cylinder in inches, S the  
length of stroke in feet.

Second: The square of the diameter of cylinder  
in inches, multiplied by the velocity of piston in  
feet per minute, and divided by 6,000, will give  
the nominal horse power, thus:

$$D^2 \times V = \text{nominal horse power,}$$
  
a being the diameter of cylinder in inches, b the  
number of strokes per minute, S the length of  
stroke in feet.

It is a mistaken notion that the Canarders carry  
but seven pounds of steam per square inch, and  
the Americans twenty-five or thirty. The average  
pressure of the Canarders is about thirteen pounds,  
and the average pressure of the Collins steamers  
has been less than sixteen pounds.

It is seen that the engines of the Asia exceed  
in power those of the Atlantic and Pacific. From  
the above statistics we find that the immersed  
midship section of the Asia is 26 per cent less  
than that of the Pacific or Baltic, and 30 per cent  
less than the Atlantic, giving per square foot of  
immersed midship section, to the

ATLANTIC, 115,100 horse power; PACIFIC, 117,100 horse power;  
BALTIC, 124,100 horse power; ASIA, 136,100 horse power,  
giving to the Asia an important advantage over  
either of the others.

Under this view of the case it may be asked  
how can the Collins steamers expect to equal the  
speed of the Asia? The answer is, by their supe-  
riority of model, which unquestionably gives the  
Collins steamers great advantages, and when they  
like the new Canarders, can command a  
picked crew, who have distinguished themselves  
by years of unremitting and efficient service, they  
will equal and surpass their rivals. Why do the  
English engineers boastingly assert, "give them  
the Collins steamers and they will beat them a day?"

They are admitted good judges, and it may be  
flattering to the friends of the Collins steamers to  
know that the new Canard ships Arabia and Persia,  
now constructing to compete with the Collins  
steamers, are copying them both as regards in-  
creased length and sharpness of model, and Tabor  
bells.

The English cunningly understate the power of  
their engines, giving the impression, that with less  
dimensions, they are more perfect, and more ef-  
fective, while the Americans have foolishly  
overrated the power of theirs, and given the idea,  
that notwithstanding great engines, great expan-  
diture, and great effort, their engines are imper-  
fect, and do not work up to their power. Hence  
comes the frequent expression, "You can build  
the ships, but you must go to England for your en-  
gines." The misfortune is, the friends of the  
American Steamers have done them the greatest  
injury, and illustrated the philosophy of the com-  
mon expression, "killed with kindness." By over-  
estimating and boasting—thereby creat-  
ing unreasonable anticipations—they have done  
the steamers more serious injury, than all foreign  
competition combined; for no sooner does the so-  
called performance fall short of the high wrought  
and visionary expectations, than the very vessels  
which foreigners have candidly pronounced with-  
out equals in the world, are, by Americans them-

selves, and those who, like Filopanti, "feel a deep  
interest," cried down as failures. The American  
Steamers of the first Trans Atlantic Line, were  
materially injured in the same unreasonable man-  
ner.

If the engine of a Canard steamer breaks a  
side-lever, throwing one engine into a perfect  
wreck, and the steamer comes into port with one  
engine and returns to Europe with one engine,  
nothing is said about it.

If half a dozen men are washed overboard dur-  
ing a single passage, in consequence of the sub-  
marine excursions of the ship, nothing is said  
about it. If the steamer is sixteen or eighteen  
days making a passage, nothing is said about it;  
it is conceded that she must have had an unusual  
hoisterous passage. With the Canarders every-  
thing is right, and all is looked upon as contingent  
accidents that will happen under the best of man-  
agement. But how is it with the American  
steamers? If they are longer than usual making  
a passage it is supposed they have met with an  
accident. If the engine is stopped on the passage  
for the most trifling cause there is immediate  
alarm, and every passenger considers it his privi-  
lege to visit the engine room and inspect the con-  
dition of the machinery, and seems to be am-  
bushing an aggregate for propelling power alone  
of 3,000 tons weight. I will simply say, that the en-  
gines and boilers of the Collins steamers, in ordi-  
nary weather, two or three days extra coals.

The idea of providing the Collins steamers with  
60 feet paddle wheels, elevating pillow blocks,  
and extension connecting rods, may do for "theory,"  
but never for

PRACTICE.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

[Prepared for The New-York Tribune.]

Miss Martineau's new book has at last made its  
appearance in London. It is called *Letters on the  
Laws of Man's Nature and Development*, by H. G.  
ATKINSON and HARRIET MARTINEAU, 1 vol. octavo.  
Miss Martineau has also undertaken a history of  
the British Empire during the last half century; it  
is to be in six volumes or 24 parts, which will  
be put at the low price of 5s. a volume or 1s. a  
part. Of course it will be popular in its character  
and tendencies. Mr. Roebuck's history of the  
great constitutional struggle in England during  
1830 and 1831, which resulted in the passage of  
the Reform Bill, will very shortly be published.  
Walter Savage Landor has an eighteen penny  
pamphlet on *Popery, British and Foreign*. The  
eighth edition of Elliot Warburton's *Crescent and  
Cross* has appeared. A work by Major Edwards,  
called *A Year on the Punjab Frontier*, is also  
among the novelties. Dr. Achilli, who was so  
long imprisoned at Rome, has issued a volume of  
"Important Disclosures" called *Dealings with the  
Inquisition*. William Johnston, Esq., has printed  
a work on *England as it is*, which is said to be a  
failure. He however, thinks that England is a  
failure and so is even with his critics. He sees  
nothing but ruin and despair in the future, the  
Constitution having already been destroyed. Mrs.  
Jameson has a volume illustrated with eleven  
etchings by her own hand, called *Legends of the  
Monastic Orders*. A two volume novel bears the  
appellation of *The First Angel*, but as to what  
praises the angel hails from we are not informed.

*Choice Specimens of Medical Art Workmanship*  
is an elegant and successful publication, illustra-  
tive of the old manner of decorating houses.  
No sort of intoxicating beverage, whether  
wine, spirits, beer or cider, will be admitted to  
a place in the World's Fair. The continental wine  
growers are in despair at the exclusion of their  
products. Two ladies of Southampton will ex-  
hibit a gigantic piece of Berlin embroidery. It  
has cost them ten months' labor, covers three  
thousands square inches and represents Abraham,  
the Father of all Nations, offering up his son  
Isaac upon the Altar, with an Angel appearing in  
the clouds, with distant landscape and scenery.—  
On the top, looking through the foliage, is sym-  
bolical representation of the eye of the Almighty  
figuratively uttering the sublime expression in holy  
writ: "Lay not thine hand upon the lad." A  
group of Statuary by Engel, a Hungarian sculp-  
tor will also be exhibited. It represents an epi-  
sode from the conflict of the Argonauts and Am-  
azons.

Sir E. BELWER LYTTON has written a new  
play which is to be performed by literary ama-  
teurs for the benefit of the proposed fund for dis-  
abled literary men.  
The widow of Liston, the surgeon, has just  
received the grant of a pension of £100 a year  
from the Civil List.  
MACLEOD has painted Macready in the char-  
acter of Werner, said to be excellent, better even  
than Lawrence's Kemble as Hamlet. Corbould  
has painted in water colors, for Prince Albert, the  
Cathedral scene from Meyerbeer's Prophet.

Books may, after March 1, be sent by mail  
from England to any of the colonies, at 6d for  
those not exceeding 1 lb, those not exceeding 1 lb,  
is, not above 2 lbs, 2s, and so on—always in ad-  
vance. Each parcel must consist of only one  
volume, must be open at each end like a news-  
paper, and contain no writing but the address.  
A Californian correspondent of the *Daily  
News* furnishes a curious picture of the morals he  
has seen in El Dorado. He writes thus: "Per-  
haps the blackest page of American California is  
the history or lives of the females. Husbands  
arrive here with their wives and families, but  
they are not generally long on shore when their  
better halves cut connection for other and richer  
men; so that the poor disconsolate husbands, in-  
stead of mining for gold, have to nurse their "wee  
ones." Young damsels, however ugly or de-  
formed, are soon picked up and spoiled. Fire and  
sword are no barriers to men's passions here, nor  
is age a preventive."

Travelers to Prussia must hereafter provide  
themselves with passports in order, or they can't  
get in.  
A French criminal named Landais was lately  
sentenced to forty years hard labor, imprisonment  
by the Assizes of the Orne for robberies and at-  
tempted assassination. This, with previous sen-  
tences, makes above a hundred years, in the gal-  
leys, to which he is condemned.  
In Australia there are the highest trees in the  
world. One of an unknown kind has been found  
there measuring 220 feet from the ground to the  
lowest branch. At the base this tree is 30 feet  
in diameter and at the height of the first branch 12  
feet; at the ground its circumference is 130  
feet; at three feet high, 102 feet. This tree is  
perfectly sound; it stands in a forest of *assafras*,  
*Myrica* and *Callitriche*. It rises to the height of 300 feet,  
and often has 40 feet circumference. Its bark is  
excellent for tanning, being twice as strong as  
oak bark.

A public sale of 76 pictures and 19 designs,  
all by modern artists, took place at Paris on the  
27th ult. The concourse was large, the bid-

ding animated, and the prices were generally  
high. *A Young Woman at her Toilet*, by Ch. Be-  
ranger, brought 1,550 francs; *Sheep Pasturing*,  
by Mlle. Rosa Bonheur, 2,000 fr.; a small piece  
by Brascassat, representing two goats, 3,000 fr.;  
*The Horse Market*, by Van Schendel, 2,300 fr.;  
*The Shop of a Fruiterer*, by Brias, 6,400 fr.; *Camels at  
the Watering Place*, by Marilhat, 5,000 fr.; *Salutes  
on the Shore*, by Ary Scheffer, 1,300 fr.; *A Mother  
teaching her children to read*, a small round pic-  
ture, by Paul Delaroch, 4,500 fr.; three pieces  
by Horace Vernet, *Review of Napoleon at the  
Tuilleries*, (in black and white), 3,000 fr.; *An Epis-  
ode of the Siege of Saragossa*, 6,100 fr.; *The  
Good Samaritan*, 7,400 fr.; *Soldiers playing Dice*,  
(costumes of the middle ages), by Meissonier,  
8,025 fr.; *A Turkish School*, by Decamps, 21,100  
francs.

A French company have undertaken to light  
the city of Pech with gas.

Mr. Webster's letter to Chevalier Hülsemann  
is published and commented on by the press of  
Paris. *The National*, which is not wont to like  
anything proceeding from a Whig administration,  
expresses its satisfaction with the tone and lan-  
guage of our Secretary of State in the strongest  
terms.

In Oct. 1849, Lord B., belonging to one of  
the richest families of England, took a hackney  
coach at London for a place about three miles dis-  
tant on the Thames, which serves as a steamboat  
landing. Arrived there he got out, telling the  
coachman to wait, and went on board a steamer  
for Cowes to see if his baggage had been brought  
on board according to orders. By accident he had  
mistaken the hour, and was no sooner on board  
than the boat put off, before he could return to pay  
the coachman. The latter, knowing his customer,  
determined to wait, hired the place where he had  
been left, put up a shelter for his horses and him-  
self, and staid there several months. Lord B.  
came back last October, having forgotten the whole  
affair, but has just had to pay £700, at the end of  
a law suit, for the services of the coachman during  
the period.

There are now in arms in Europe 500,000 men  
more than in the hottest part of the career of Na-  
poleon.

Sometimes since the discovery of gigantic  
eggs in Madagascar was spoken of. Three of  
these eggs have arrived at Paris, one broken on  
the route, the others whole, and M. Geoffroy Saint  
Hilaire has laid them before the Academy of  
Sciences. They are of very different shapes, one  
being elliptical, the other having its two ends un-  
like each other. They are about thirteen inches  
in diameter the long way and nine the short; in  
circumference about thirty inches one way and  
twenty-five the other. The shell is one eighth of  
an inch thick, and contains about 71 gallons, or as  
much as 123 hen's eggs, 154 condor's eggs and 51  
ostriches eggs. Mr. St. Hilaire has decided, from  
the examination of some bones found with one of  
the eggs, that they were produced by a bird. It  
now remains to discover this biggest of the fath-  
erless race.

Schäffer, the engraver at Frankfurt, is about  
to complete an engraving of Raphael's *Madonna  
della sedia* on which he has been engaged for  
many years. The Düsseldorf Art Union are ne-  
gotiating for the plate.  
The painter Nicola Ranieri died in the Abruzzi  
in December, aged 101. He never drank wine  
nor any other spirituous beverage, and kept his  
memory and a cheerful spirit to the last.

The art critic of the *Paris National* falls with-  
out mercy upon Charles Müller's *Last Appeal of  
the Victims of the Terror* (a work 30 feet long,  
which has been so much praised among the pic-  
tures of the Exhibition now open at Paris. He  
says it is nothing but a horrible blot, a vile  
shadow cast upon the immortal work of the Revolu-  
tion, nothing but an envenomed work of party  
spirit, by which M. Müller may get plenty of  
portraits to do from people of certain classes, but  
which can never justly be admitted as a successful  
piece of art. Apart from the tendency of the  
picture, the conception is poor and monotonous,  
the style small, the execution unequal and co-  
quettish. The arrangement is theatrical and the  
portraits it contains are like those of Dubufe  
the elder. M. Delecluze, in the *Debate*, praises the  
picture, though he thinks it treated too much like  
a genre, and not enough like a historical work.  
Of course, M. Delecluze has no fault to find with  
its political character.

The Rabbi's College, at Padua, Italy, pro-  
poses a prize of \$400 for the best work on the  
political and religious history of the Jews from  
the first siege of Jerusalem to the time of the last  
collaborators of the Talmud.

The fine arts are cosmopolitan, and though  
they love warm climes, do not fear cold ones.—  
Music has at last penetrated beyond Siberia to  
Kamschatka. On the 8th of last August, Mad.  
Christiani, who is well known in Germany as a  
player on the violin, gave a successful Con-  
cert in Peterpaulshafen, at the house of the Gov-  
ernor. European virtuosi have before made their  
way as far as Irkutsk and Krasnojarsk, to get  
their share of the earnings of the miners, but  
no one ever went as far as Madame Christiani.

It is said that Auber the composer, is not a  
Frenchman, but a German of Swabia, and that  
his real name is Aubert. This was proved on  
occasion of a legacy recently left him in Germany.  
The birth day of the Emperor of Russia was  
celebrated in Moldavia with great pomp. This  
unfortunate principality is losing even the shadow  
of independence.

The Austrian Government have introduced  
the Historical Manual of Putz into the schools of  
the Empire, on the condition that the author  
rewrite the second part and make it conclude  
with the year 1815. As the author wrote it, the  
last edition contained an account of the events  
of 1848 and '49, including the wars in Hungary  
and Italy. This it seems will not do for Austria,  
which is called by the liberal papers, the China  
of Germany. The revised edition will soon ap-  
pear.

A new tenor named Mairalt has made his de-  
but at Paris, with great applause from the pub-  
lic. Hector Berlioz, however, tells him in the  
*Debate*, that though his voice has a fair quality  
and a remarkable compass, it is rather hard, wants  
flexibility, and stands in need of long and arduous  
discipline.

The Louvre has been enriched with a fine  
porcelain model of the palace of the Emperor of  
China; the details of this singular building, eleven  
stories in height, are given with an astonishing  
minuteness.

A Tuscan actor, who was playing at the  
theater La Pergola, in Florence, on the 6th ult.  
was hissed by the audience, and flung his dagger  
into the pit. Two of the audience were wounded,  
and a riot would have followed, if the enraged  
player had not been immediately apprehended by  
the police.

An old officer on the retired list, residing at  
Creteil, near Paris, lately committed suicide from  
grief at the death of his horse, which, since his  
retirement from the service, he had nursed with  
the most assiduous care, and when dead he had  
buried in his garden. Some neighbors, becoming  
alarmed at not seeing him appear as usual, en-  
tered the house, where they found him hanging in  
his bed room. A letter was lying on the table,  
which contained these words, "My poor horse is  
dead, and I cannot survive it."

Königsberg in Prussia is said to be one of the  
worst places in the world for scandal.

In Danish Greenland copper mines have been  
found whose ore yields 66 per cent of pure metal.

The King of Dahomey has had some collins  
made at Hamburg for the use of himself and the  
members of his illustrious family when they shall  
have departed this mortal life. They are in a  
style of great splendor, the King's own box coat  
costing \$4,000. At each side of the head are fixed  
liquor cases with decanters and glasses, so that  
the defunct may be able duly to wet his whistle.  
The coffin is lined with cushions of red satin, and  
adorned on the outside with ornaments of bronze  
and carving. It is supported with a lion of metal  
at each corner.

An Italian picture dealer at London lately  
bought an old picture for a song. It proves to be  
a portrait of the Princess Colonna by Michael An-  
gelo and is valued at \$30,000.

The *Cologne Gazette* calls upon the Prussian  
Government to help the Art-Academy at Düssel-  
dorf by giving it more money and creating a pro-  
fessorship of sculpture.

A picture dealer at Prague has within a short  
time sold 800,000 copies of the Emperor of Aus-  
tria's portrait.

The *Catholic Directory*, just published, con-  
tains a list of the names of twenty five ministers  
of the Established Church of England, three  
American Episcopal ministers, one Scotch  
Presbyterian minister, one Genevese Protestant  
minister, and one French Protestant minister, who  
joined the Church of Rome during the year 1850.  
Also two Lords, three Countesses, one honorable,  
two country gentlemen of wealth, two captains in  
the army, one member of Parliament and one  
Doctor of Laws.

A Miss Greasley Jarman's bustle was lately  
exhibited at the Clerkenwell Police Court, and  
contained no less than ten pounds of feathers,  
which she was charged with having stolen from  
her lodgings. She denied the robbery, and de-  
clared that ten pounds of feathers was the usual  
complement of the bustles she wore.

The consistory of Breslau, in Prussian Silesia  
has issued a circular, reminding not only clergy-  
men, but all other clerical functionaries, that it is  
unbecoming their sacred calling to take out game  
certificates, or to join in shooting or sporting in  
general.

In a recently published, Prof. Newman  
says that it is a mathematical certainty that, if  
the existing population of the world were to in-  
crease for about eleven or twelve centuries at the  
same rate as the British population has done for  
some time past, no room would be left on the solid  
earth for men, women, and children to stand upon,  
allowing only a square foot for each.

The total population of the kingdom of Swe-  
den is estimated at 3,255,200, viz. 1,320,100 males  
and 1,935,100 females. On the 1st January, 1849,  
the population was 3,316,902, so that the increase  
in the last five years has been 216,295, or 6 per cent.